

This Paper is Devoted Especially to the Interests of the Farming Class.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

§ 25. — *Worcester, W. Va.* at A. Gordon, W. Va.

Therefore, the plaintiff's contention that he has fully complied with

to its being a rapidly increasing class of the poorer but influential body pressing for the same

The thought of a greater unity among all the nations of the world was one of the things which were most deeply felt by the people of the United States.

Radio-Mating Appliances Co.
101 Shaw Street, - CHICAGO, ILL.

(Read at Mr. Andrew's Society dinner, in New York December 1, 1890.)

One note from out the mountain vale,
Which he who lists to-day may hear;

One word on Julia's waters came;
With whispering odes year by year;

One song that thrills the patriot vein—
The crowning brotherhood of man.

Two thirds pleasant poet song,
By bards down and winding Ay,

To that dear Mary by Colts strayed,
Whose music from the nobler prayer,

A cheer! long from where to where—
"O! man to man the world o'er!"

No greater utterance: "Man to man!"
Should the century's living recall!

These simple words the nation's pride,
The Nations' love and joy;

The poem hand of Scotch blood,
Proclaims the song of brotherhood.

Our fathers struggled to be free;
We have the freedom that they wrought;

For lofty faith and liberty
Beneath martyr's blood and hero's fight—

"Nemo propheta" stately said
On many a hero and bloody field.

We know by heart each hallowed name;
We trace the turf by valor trod.

The banner-borne captured to fame
By men who spurned the tyrant's rod;

Who soe'er was to wear a conqueror's chain,
Who knew their rights and dared maintain.

As men who climb a mountain's height
By tortuous ways and paths steep,

O'eraken by the darkening night
And rising blasts that round them sweep,

Await with joy the morning ray
To guide them on their arduous way.

So up the slope, through rock and mist,
Proud Scotland holds her steadfast way!

To grade peaks by sunlight kissed,
While drifting clouds below her lay;

So pioneers went bold and true,
Beneath the heaven's arching blue.

Till now from heights securely reached,
With freedom won to every soul,

And waste of war's hot banner bleached
On sunlit fields of honest toil.

Hark to the strain: "All war shall cease."
Mr. Andrew's song of love and peace.

The charity that knows no bound—
Is freedom's gift to every land.

The richest pearl in quarry found,
Or fairest pearl on ocean strand,

Is naught to freedom's crown now—
The soldier crown on human brow.

And Nation's brotherhood to-day
Beneath brotherhood all round the world;

So realize each word that's said to-day,
The edict of your flags unfurled.

A million soldiers earlier sent
And the perfection of men.

Through tyrants' dominions led the strife,
The hour is ripe, the hour is nigh,

The darkness falls, the Nations' light
Their forehead to a fairer sky.

Alone the twentieth century's door—
The Nations shall learn war no more.

O, fairest Queen! whose smiles entrance,
Columbine! bloom of noble sire,

With youthful vigor in your arms,
And hope that every land inspire,

Thy mountain chains and rivers free
Proclaim thy power from sea to sea.

Thine be that power to guard and bless
The millions wait who toil and wait,

Till man no longer shall oppress,
But justice rule at every gate.

Our law, our love, our crowning good—
The century's song of brotherhood.

—Wallace Bruce.

UNDER SUSPICION.



"ESSIE," said Anton Mosby, the fosterer, to his daughter, "why do you persist in your friendship for our boarder, Hayes, when you know I don't like him? I've warned you often enough. When a man is ashamed to tell his business it doesn't take much discernment to see that something is wrong. He has been in our house now about five weeks, and during the whole time he has not hinted a word as to the meaning of his trips into the woods. Yesterday I saw him prowling about the old quarry, but when I asked him what he was after he said he was looking for game. A likely place, indeed, to find anything to shoot."

"Father," said the daughter, "Mr. Hayes has always treated me like a gentleman, and as there is no other company here, I don't see what harm can come from talking with him."

"don't look for me back before night," and Mosby turned away.

Anton Mosby's occupation was to protect a large section of pine timber owned by an Eastern company from encroachments by rival firms and associated long tramps along the boundaries of the great forest estate. His home was located in a small clearing not large enough to escape the shadows of the trees for more than half the day.

The nearest village was a lumbering town about fifteen miles distant. From this village ran a narrow, scraggy road, the great forest estate, past Mosby's home, and then at the distance of a mile or so, divided some branch turning south and leading somewhere in the direction of civilization, the other running several miles northward and ending in an old quarry which was dug in the side of a rocky ledge.

After Mosby's departure Jessie went on with her work indoors with a heavy heart. Her father's suspicion that the man Hayes, who had been sojourning with them, was only a refugee from justice, pained her. He had always been very obliging to her, and she had looked in the middle of some of the times read aloud to her, which was a matter of real entertainment, and while she did not care for him, she felt extremely sorry for the treatment he received at her father's hands. She had to confess, however, on thinking it over, that the man was rough and man to come whose only occupation was pleasure. The hunting was poor, the woods damp and gloomy, and the ledge in the distance inhabited mostly by snakes.

Hayes was an ordinary-looking man of about five feet ten, hair brown, eyes blue, and rather quick and nervous in his speech. It was a suspicion of embarrassment in the latter respect when questioned as to his business that first led Mosby to observe his actions, and his preference for the old quarry, which was rough and swampy and led through a tangled growth of underbrush, seemed evidence enough that he belonged to those who prefer darkness rather than light.

These suspicions made Mosby, naturally a hospitable man, cold and satirical, and many an arrow of sarcasm was planned for his victim's breast, but Hayes usually seemed perfectly oblivious of their meaning, a fact which only further determined Mosby in his belief that he was a bona fide hunter. The season had been exceedingly dry; for nearly a month not a drop of rain had fallen. The sand lay in drifts in the middle of the road and blew away from the roofs of the trees.

During the previous weeks a great fire had been burning in the north-east, several towns being razed to the ground and a wide stretch of timber ruined. The ledge of rocks referred to ran in a crescent and acted as a barrier to the flames, so that the country over which Mosby presided was left unburned, but the smoke spread its mantle of gloom over many miles of contiguous territory.

This great northern section, however, where the fire had been so destructive, was inhabited by wolves, which now, robbed of their usual prey, sought safety to the southward. Mosby saw them frequently, and their baying could be heard at night while prowling through the woods in search of food; but they were a cowardly lot that ran at the sight of a man, and no one experienced any uneasiness.

When Mosby went on the tramp he invariably took his rifle with him, hoping to obtain enough pelts during the season for a robe.

"Wolves," he used to say to Hayes, "are about all the game you will find about these quarters, but if you want to kill any you'd better throw away your six-shooters and get a rifle, for all the things are good for to kill men, and I reckon the people around here are a peaseable lot."

"Of course it might be a good thing if you wanted to escape from a constable, but we are presuming that you want to kill animals." But his arguments as to the relative merits and uses of the two weapons had little effect on Hayes, who still continued to carry the pistols and make excursions into the woods where Mosby ventured. "There might be a stray deer if one happened to see it," he told the quarry and the hills.

Whether Mosby wanted to keep watch of his strange boarder's actions that day, or whether his business led in that direction, we cannot say, but he spent the afternoon exploring the timber about the highlands. His observations were quite minute, and the sun was beginning to reddish the clouds in the west when he started for home. By the time he reached the road it had become quite dark. He had about eight miles to cover, but the way was so rough that he made slow progress.

Here and there a mountain glimmered on a sandy evening, and for the greater part of the time the foliage of the trees entirely obscured the light, so he stepped warily along, making upon the crests of the previous weeks and wondering where Hayes had gone to spend the night.

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FARM UTILITIES.

It costs much less to make a pound of pork early than it does late, if corn alone be fed too much of it while the weather is warm is apt to injure digestion. The great advantage of early fattening is that it is done while there is usually plenty of waste vegetable matter, weeds, and small apples, more or less of which go to the pigpen and vary the diet of the fattening hogs. After these are all stored in the cellar it is very rare that any are taken out, and then fattening hogs soon rely on their ration of corn without anything to make it more agreeable.—American Cattleman.

FATTENING A CALVING COW.

The feeding of a cow soon to calve is an important matter as regards the welfare of the animal, and by neglect or mistake many cows are injured when in this condition. It is safe to avoid all grain except at least one month before the calf is expected, but any kind of vegetables or roots may be given with safety and advantage. The principle on which such cows are to be fed is that the bowels should be kept in a free condition, and all food that may clog the system, and thus tend to be avoided. After the calf appears, stronger food is given gradually during two or three weeks following. The cow may be milked a few hours after the calf is born. It is to be kept fresh milking, and generally adaptable, but the milking must depend wholly on the condition of the cow. Some copious milkers may need milk before the calf comes.—New York Times.

A POINT IN BUTTER MAKING.

The readings of the Babcock test at Chicago in the dairy test and the actual results of the churn, indicate at the close of sixty-five days that, had it been possible to make separators and churns and other things to work to perfection, the Jerseys would have had ninety-three, the Guernseys ninety-two, the Shorthorns, ninety-three pounds each more butter to their credit, and this with the most perfect mechanism ever devised in butter making and controlled by the best experts obtainable. Now if with separators, the butter is made, ninety pounds of butter is lost in about 2500 pounds, what is the loss in the usual farm house, where butter is being made in primitive ways, so to speak? This shows a loss of about one pound of butter in forty of original fat, while ordinary making shows about one pound in four is lost between pan and butter crock, or at least ten times more.—Prairie Farmer.

CORNE NOTES.

Bran makes more bone than oats. Beauty and speed combined will always sell.

Breed in to fit the type and out to strengthen the constitution.

Horses kindly treated and well groomed require less feed than those which are not well cared for.

The horse breeder should know how to handle his horse intelligently, treat him humanely and feed it scientifically.

The horse is a dainty feeder and will eat more heartily and with better relish if the food is not kept constantly before him.

When German coach horses are crossed, even upon common mares, the colts produced are remarkable for size, bone and action.

A young horse for roadsters and driving purposes need to be fed properly and upon the grain foods adapted to their needs and future development.

Every farmer should include a colt or two among his live stock. If they are the proper kind, they will pay better than almost any other kind of stock.

Turn the colts out every day to exercise at will in a paddock. If kept in the stall their spirits and health suffer and they are apt to form bad habits.

In order to bring a good price young trotters must be trained. If the breeder can afford to do this he can sometimes arrange with a trainer for development on "shares."

If horse meat could be made popular as an article of diet, it would be a boon to those people who have been foolish enough to breed inferior horses which are not suitable for road or "sleigh" purposes.

The practice of peeing down trains more easily and driving more rapidly than animals in that element is wasteful, and the explanation of this is that the fast pace is older than the fast trot and the instant more slowly.

Moderate exercise to light trot and on a smooth road or track, during the coming winter is a better plan than to keep a horse in a stall.

It is a good idea to have a few good horses in the stable.

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In answer to the inquiry of "G. H.," Clinton County, Ohio, regarding the best and proper location for buildings on a farm that lies wholly on one side of the road, I would say that at all practical, I believe that to place them near the roadside, for practical reasons.

It is desirable particularly for social intercourse, as your neighbors and friends are much more apt to call and much better opportunity is afforded in sending to town for mails or groceries when inconvenient to go yourself, and if possible, see your mail.

It might be argued that tramps are less liable to trouble when such buildings are further back, but experience teaches us that such is not the case, as frequent passers-by are a menace to such visitors and they seldom make their calls. If a farm be quite rectangular, with a narrow front to the road, it might be less convenient to build adjacent to the roadside than if the long side lay there, yet we would prefer to build there if it was satisfactory, as it is very handy for farm purposes, and the full length of the farm, if not too large.

Of course there are farms where it is perfectly impracticable to build upon the roadside, other than for a mere residence. The writer was raised on just such a farm where the buildings are almost in the center. This made it very handy for farm purposes, in hauling and passing to and from work. Still there was a certain amount of social freedom that was always absent, which I find now living by the roadside. In fact, I would rather put up with many inconveniences than to be moved back from the road, especially if a macadamized one runs beside my farm, for then, with my buildings on it it would be handy at any season of the year to go to town or to market.

I think it has a better effect on one's children to be taken from the possession of certain freedoms and privileges that remoteness from the highway cannot afford them. Mostly our schoolhouses are situated along the road, consequently our children find less inconvenience in attending school. As a rule, our highways are on well located spots that will prove a satisfactory location for our buildings, which will prove an incentive to us to improve their surroundings much more than if set too far back from the road. Yes, by all means, I will, and upon the roadside or sufficiently close to be practically convenient to it.—Ohio Farmer.

POLITELY NOTES.

Grease of any kind is a preventive of scabby legs.

It is best to have the roots low and all on one level.

Don't keep too large a flock for the accommodations you offer.

Too much food is as bad as too little for diminishing the egg supply.

Active broods require more grain than those which take on fast readily.

All grain should be scattered so that the hens are compelled to search for it.

Cut bones are well worth what they cost, and every farmer should own a cutter.

If you expect to make money out of your poultry you must give it rational treatment.

Bronze turkeys are a cross between the pure American gobbler and a domestic turkey.

Mixed lots in the chicken market are generally purchased at the price the poorest are worth.

Give all the fowls a warm bed each day, if possible, and avoid feeding any musty or spoiled food.

A good way to feed clover to poultry is to run it through a cutting box and then soak it over night.

By raising most of your roots and vegetables the cost of keeping poultry will be greatly diminished.

Light Brahmas are the largest of the Brahma family. They are good birds where meat is desired.

The layers and the fattening fowls require different systems of feeding, and should be kept separate.

Most people are unaware that consumption is one of the many diseases to which poultry are subject.

Inbreeding will improve the appearance of the birds, but if carried to far the health of the chickens will suffer.

A three-year-old gobbler is generally considered better than a two-year-old one for the raising of healthy chicks.

You may be too far from market to pay for raising poultry to what it is, but why not raise a little for your own family?

Why not feed your poultry a little cod-liver oil? What is good for milk production should also be good for egg production.

Fowls are supposed to have been introduced into this country by the Spaniards.

Everybody knows that the soil under the fowls must be kept moist, and so successful poultry keepers imagine the employment of such means, even give your own poultry their medicine in the drinking water.

Pocahontas Times.

ANDREW PRICK, EDITOR

Corruption is getting to be serious. According to a cartoon, the Conz. and the monopolist have the same motto, which is, "In Washington we trust." In a cartoon, one division stole a train and was running it regardless of time tables. They were arrested by a division of U. S. troops. The strongest part of the whole enterprise is that no one has ever conceived the idea of making use of the vast surplusage of tramps in this country, before.

Congress will have to adjourn very soon as the members have never been so assailed before by enemies, and for their self-protection as representatives they will have to be at home and making their fight. — Wm. L. Wilson will have one great advantage, and that is, that he will have no complexities to clear away in regard to his policy. The laxity of civil service lines will greatly handicap members of Congress, though they have been practically helpless.

A new phase was recently introduced in testimony to impeach a witness. The impeaching witness was asked, concerning the party in question, on the questionable party's reputation for truth and veracity in the neighborhood in which he lived. He answered that it was about the average. The attorney, perceiving, asked if from that reputation he would believe him on such answer, "no." On being asked to express what he meant, he said that the party lived in such a talking neighborhood that he would not believe him or any of his neighbors on oath or any other way.

The *Newport County* Watchman says that Hon. John Preston is still "wringing around this circle," in regard to the nomination of a Congressman in this district is concerned. The *Washington Reporter* says that Ex-Gov. Wilson might run if his friends insist upon it. — Enough friends will be delighted to support the "father of labor" and so we may count on the "Governor" candidacy. We may take it for granted that the present Congressman, Mr. Alderson will be in the race, and it would be a very strange thing indeed if a Representative would refuse to be re-elected. With the Convention so near it is not at all likely that any other candidate will be in the field, and of these three, Mr. Alderson is eminently the most proper man to be nominated under the present circumstances. We think Mr. Alderson is the man for this year.

Administrators' Sale.

As administrator of Caroline E. Warwick dead, we will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, at her late residence near Jeters, on

THURSDAY, MAY 10th, 1894.

the personal property of the said Caroline E. Warwick's estate, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, 1 Two horse Wagon, Wagon, Huggy, rake, and other farming utensils, 2 Hens, 17 lbs. Corn, Hops, etc.

There are all under \$5 each in hand, on all other \$5 and over a 50 cents credit will be given on hand and good receipts.

EDNA S. WARWICK
JOHN C. WARWICK
Admins.

NOTICE.

Persons knowing themselves to be indebted to me will please write with an acknowledgment by the 15th day of May, 1894, as I will leave about that time. If so doing they will save double cost. Yours truly,
F. M. DILL.

—Jeweler Smyth will be at Marlinton for the next 8 days repairing watches, clocks and jewelry. Low est prices and satisfaction guaranteed. Respectfully,
N. D. SMYTH.

Commissioner's Notice

Office of Commissioner N. C. McNeill, Marlinton, West Virginia, April 10th, 1894.
N. Frank and Son et al vs
E. I. Holt et al

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that pursuant to a decree entered in above styled cause on the 3rd day of April 1894 I will at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas County West Virginia, on the 7th day of May 1894 proceed to take state and report the following matters to-wit:

- 1st. The judgments against E. I. Holt with their interests and costs including the fund due them, priorities and any other liens with their priorities.
- 2nd. All debts due from E. I. Holt to whom owing with their respective amounts and interests.
- 3rd. Any other matter to be specially stated deemed pertinent by himself or required by any party in interest to be so stated.
N. C. McNeill,
Commissioner

Notice to Lien Holders and Creditors.

To all persons holding liens by judgment or otherwise on the real estate or any part thereof of E. I. Holt and all other creditors of the said E. I. Holt.

In pursuance of a decree of the circuit court of Pocahontas county made in a cause therein pending to subject the real and personal estate of the said E. I. Holt to the satisfaction of his debts, you are hereby required to present all claims held by you and each of you against the said E. I. Holt — both or they be liens on his real estate or not for adjudication to me at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas County West Virginia on or before the 7th day of May 1894.

Given under my hand this 9th day of April 1894.
N. C. McNeill,
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Notice

Bowling Spots & Co et al vs U. S. McNeill et al

All parties interested will hereby take notice that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county rendered in the above styled cause on the 8th day of April 1894, I shall as Commissioner appointed by said court in said cause proceed at my office in the town of Marlinton W. Va. on Friday the 11th day of May 1894 to take state and report the following matters of account:

- 1st. The judgments against U. S. McNeill with their interests and cost and their priorities and any other liens with their priorities.
- 2nd. All debts due from U. S. McNeill to whom owing with their respective amounts and interests.
- 3rd. Any other matter to be specially stated deemed pertinent by himself or required by any party in interest to be so stated.
W. A. BRATTON,
Commissioner

Notice to Lien Holders and Creditors.

To all persons holding liens by judgment or otherwise on the real estate or any part thereof of U. S. McNeill and all other creditors of the said U. S. McNeill.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County made in a cause therein pending to subject the real and personal estate of the said U. S. McNeill to the satisfaction of his debts you are hereby required to present all claims held by you and each of you against the said U. S. McNeill whether they be liens on his real estate or not for adjudication to me at my office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas County W. Va. on or before the 11th day of May 1894.

Given under my hand this 9th day of April 1894.
W. A. BRATTON,
Commissioner.

Receiver's Sale!

As receiver for U. S. McNeill I will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION ON
FRIDAY and SATURDAY

11th and 12th of May,

the entire stock of goods now in my possession as receiver consisting of every thing usually found in a country store, together with the fixtures consisting of counter and platform scales, show cases, etc. Also the buildings advertised in another column will be sold during this sale.

I would call special attention to the large line of Dry Goods, Hats and Boots and Shoes that will be sold. [?] This will place unless the stock is sold at wholesale before that date.

Marlinton, W. Va. LEVI GAY, Rec'vr.

S. W. Holt

My Spring stock of goods is now coming in and will be complete soon, and my customers will find anything they may desire in DRY GOODS GROCERIES QUEENSWARE HARDWARE, ETC.

The finest line of Cigars and Tobacco in the county.

Raymond be called in shoes, as I have just received several hundred pair of the latest and best styles on the market.

Now is the time to buy your Spring Suit and you can be suited and fitted with my complete line of clothing.

Remember will remember that my Hardware line is full of practical and useful what they need.

Good country produce taken in exchange for goods.

I will want all the WOOL in the country, and pay the highest price.

Come to Marlinton and see what bargains are kept in my store. As low prices as can be found in the county are guaranteed to purchasers. Our terms are CASH and to responsible parties 30 days.

Marlinton, W. Va.

PILES Remedy for Piles, Hemorrhoids, Stricture, etc.
Dr. Rush's Belts & Appliances
Belts, Suspensories, Appliances, etc.
Valve-Medic Appliance Co.
305 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

FAT FOLKS
Reduced 12 to 16 pounds per month. No dieting, no exercise, no fasting, no medicine.
BROWN'S LUNG BITTERS
Always Relieved and perfectly Safe.
Collon Root Pills
LADIES' FAVORITE

Attention Farmers!
THE FAMOUS WORLD BEATER
McCormick Binders, and Reapers, and Mowers,
and Binder Twine are Sold By
T. A. SYDENSTRICKER, ACADEMY, W. VA.
A full line of repairs constantly on hand. When in need of first class machinery, it will pay you to see him.

Price & Smith
Prescription Druggists,
Marlinton, West Virginia.
DEALERS IN
Pure Drugs,
Medicines, Patent medicines,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
ETC., ETC.
Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day and night. A competent Pharmacist will have charge of the Prescription Department.
We invite every body and promise close prices and polite attention.
[?] E. A. Smith & Son's Old Stand.

INSURE NOW.
The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.
MILWAUKIE, WISCONSIN.
Offers the cheapest and best insurance of any of the Old Line Companies.
Assets January 1 1893 \$56,236,089 12
Surplus January 1 1893 \$ 9,467,384 54
A PURELY U. S. COMPANY
Transacting a larger business than any other purely American company.
Its dividends the largest of any life company in the World.
Proved by hundreds of comparisons with other leading companies.
Rates at the Times Office.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE GENUINE WELLS.
Best Quality, Superior Workmanship, Best Leather, Best Sole, Best Lining, Best Fit, Best Price.
\$3.50 Police Shoe, 3 Soles.
\$2.50, and \$2 Shoes, Unlined on the price.
Boys \$2 & \$1.75 School Shoes
LADIES'
\$3, \$2.50 \$2, \$1.75
Best Quality, Superior Workmanship, Best Leather, Best Sole, Best Lining, Best Fit, Best Price.
THIS IS THE BEST \$3 SHOE IN THE WORLD
ALL THE LATEST STYLES
DEALERS who push the sale of W. L. Douglas Shoes give customers, which helps to increase the sales on their best line of goods. They are willing to sell at a low price and we believe you will save money by buying all your footwear of the dealer who is best qualified. (Remember that you are buying shoes.)
For sale by **BARLOW & MOORE, Edray.**

A service strip is attached to the new cord, the new wire, and is covered with cotton tulle and put on inside the skirt about one inch from the edge. The wire is covered by a strip of tulle the same color as the lining of the skirt. This slight support keeps the tulle from sagging in place and makes the skirt sit gracefully.

IN UNCLE SAM'S VAULTS.

HOW HIS STORE OF GOLD AND SILVER IS MOVED AND GUARDED.

Treasury Wagons That Have the Right of Way—Well Armed Watchmen in the Treasury Department.

IN these times when the statement is made that throughout the country the savings of the people are withdrawn from banks and savings institutions and hidden by the depositors in insecure places like old stockings and abandoned coffee pots, it may be interesting to know, says a Washington letter to the New York Recorder, how Uncle Sam protects the millions in his charge and keeps it circulating throughout the country.

If you pass up Fifteenth street between 8 and 9 a. m., between 4 and 5 p. m., you will probably see backed up on the pavement one or two wagons of the United States Express Company, unloading or loading the large sums of money which are handled by this company every day. This company alone acts as the messenger boy of Uncle Sam, and all of the money brought into the Treasury Department or carried out is handled by this company.

The wagons are large and strongly built and surmounted by a large iron cage. The money sent out of the Treasury Department is all packed in strong safes. These are wheeled out on the pavement in trucks like those used by the railway employees. A heavy plank extends from the pavement into the wagon (forming an inclined plane), the safe is tilted from the truck upon the plate, ropes and pulleys are attached, several men pull, push and lift, and the safes are in this manner loaded into the wagon. When the loading is complete, one armed man goes inside and the strong iron doors are closed and locked. Other armed men mount the driver's seat and the wagon starts down F street for the railway station at a lively pace. These wagons have the right of way; they never stop or permit themselves to become involved in a jam of vehicles. The people in Washington know the custom, and always give these treasure laden vans the right of way, and all the way they travel.

If you enter the Treasury Department by any of the entrances either on the ground or main floors, you will notice that a watchman is stationed at every door. If you enter between 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., nothing will be said to you, but if you attempt to enter after 2 p. m. you will be denied admission, for the department is closed at that hour to visitors. The rules about admittance after 2 p. m. are very strict.

If you enter the Treasury Department and visit the office of the captain of the watch you will notice on the side of the office three large cages. Two of these cages contain breech-loading rifles, and the centre cage contains a large quantity of heavy revolvers. These are used in arming the force of sixty-eight watchmen who day and night are on guard to keep watch over the building and the great vaults in which the money is stored. The watchmen are armed with revolvers, and there are rifles enough to equip the whole force of watchmen in case of a riot or assault.

Of course something must be done to insure the faithful discharge of the watchman's duties, and looking to this end some are stationed as patrolmen, who patrol the entire building at stated intervals to see that the watchmen are at their posts. In addition to this each watchman is required to report his presence every half hour by means of an electric button, which registers his reports in the main corridor at the Fifteenth street entrance, by ringing a bell and dropping an indicator. Most of the watchmen are old soldiers who learned their first lessons in obedience at a much sterner school.

If you are on a bridal tour you will want to go down to the vault where the vast amount of silver is stored, not because there is much to see, but because it seems to be a regular thing to do. First, you must obtain permission from the Treasurer of the United States, Mr. Daniel S. Morgan. When this has been obtained you are escorted down two flights of stairs into the sub-basement, where the vaults are very thick and the corridors very narrow. Here you will find a heavy, grated door, behind which a watchman sits day and night. The messenger directs the watchman to open the door and you step into the corridor leading to the great vault where are stored one hundred and one million eight hundred and sixty thousand silver dollars.

To enter the vault one must first pass the great door with its multiplicity of combination locks and time locks. Beyond this is a heavy steel door weighing over six tons, which is rolled into place by a windlass and manually locked. Beyond this is the great silver vault, which is nearly four feet high, fifty-one feet wide and twelve feet high. Around the inner side of this vault is a corridor about three feet wide, which extends around the inner vault which is composed of steel plates, strongly riveted together, and which security is the same within.

When you enter the vault, you will find a large number of wooden boxes which are stored away in the vault. These boxes are made of wood and are filled with silver dollars. The boxes are arranged in rows and are numbered for easy reference. The vault is a very secure place and is protected by a strong iron door and a watchman who is stationed outside. The vault is a very important part of the Treasury Department and is used to store the nation's money.

work you cannot see the white metal which is stored away. All that can be seen is a long row of wooden boxes which are filled with silver dollars. The boxes are arranged in rows and are numbered for easy reference. The vault is a very secure place and is protected by a strong iron door and a watchman who is stationed outside. The vault is a very important part of the Treasury Department and is used to store the nation's money.

If some kind friend would call away the watchman and give you a complete assortment of burglar's tools, and tell you to help yourself, you would have to cut your way through the great iron door from the outside corridor, and next break open the huge door with burglar proof and time lock attachment, then cut your way through an immense steel door six inches thick and weighing over six tons, and then cut through the steel lattice work surrounding the boxes of silver. This work would take you hours to perform and then you would not be able to carry away over two bags of silver, 120 pounds, so the trouble would hardly pay for the labor, for it would not be a fortune by any means.

When the Democratic party came in power in 1885 a careful count of all the money was made, and the books and money balanced exactly; when the Republican party came in power in 1889 the count was found to be exactly what the books showed it to be in the vault, and upon the turning over of the Treasury to the Treasurer the money was again counted.

Of course each silver dollar is not counted, neither is each gold piece. A bag of silver contains 1000 silver dollars and should weigh sixty pounds, so in counting the money a bag of silver is placed on the scales and if up to weight the bag is counted as \$1000, but if the silver dollars have lost in weight by the wear of circulation, then the bag is opened and every dollar counted, so that there could be no possibility of a mistake.

After all, the amount of gold held in the Treasury by Uncle Sam is but a small part of the gold which he owns. The different Sub-Treasuries have more gold in them than the Treasury Department, but as gold does not form such a circulating medium as paper and the smaller silver coins, Uncle Sam has enough in his Washington stronghold for all needs of business, and in dividing up the gold among the different Sub-Treasuries he is only following the practice of the majority of business men, who cry down the practice of putting all their eggs into one nest.

WISE WORDS.

The road to fortune does not pass by every man's door.

Love of home should prompt you to make it a home of love.

The most certain sign of wisdom is a continual cheerfulness.

Rejoice with them that do rejoice; and weep with them that weep.

Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love; in honor preferring one another.

Let love be without dissimulation. Abhor that which is evil; cleave to that which is good.

Mankind in the gross is a gaping monster that loves to be deceived and has seldom been disappointed.

Narrowness of mind is often the cause of obstinacy; we do not easily believe beyond what we can see.

If you want knowledge, you must toil for it; if food, you must toil for it; and if pleasure, you must toil for it; toil is the law.

Exact justice is commonly more merciful in the long run than pity; for it tends to foster in men those stronger qualities which make them good citizens.

Every want, not a low kind, physical as well as moral, which the human breast feels, and which brutes do not feel, and cannot feel, raises man by so much in the scale of existence, and is a clear proof and a direct instance of the favor of God toward His so-much favored human offspring.

"Enlarge not thy destiny; enshrine not in thy mind a given time in change." The one prudence in life is concentration. You must elect your work; you shall take what your brain can, and drop all the rest. Only so can that amount of vital force accumulate which can make the step from knowing to doing.

Scrubbing Floors With Oranges.

The housewives in Florida have found a new use for oranges. They scrub the floors with them. Go take almost any town in the orange-growing districts, and you will see the women using the lemons from their own groves to scrub their floors. It is a very simple and effective method. The juice of the orange acts as a natural polish and cleanser. The women in Florida are very proud of their floors and take great care to keep them clean and shiny. The use of oranges is a very old custom in Florida and is still popular today.

IN OKEEFINOKE SWAMP.

A GREAT AREA OF SUBMERGED LAND IN THE SOUTH.

Noted For Its Valuable Timbers and Its Dense Jungles—Penetrated by a Canal.

OKEEFINOKE SWAMP is larger than the Dismal Swamp in Virginia. It extends from the eastern part of Pierce County, Georgia, to the eastern part of Columbia County, Florida. It is sixty miles in length and twenty miles in breadth. Its jungles are quite as thick and impenetrable as those in Africa and India. Two-thirds of the swamp is inundated. In its interior are several lakes and islands.

There is a dense growth of rosemary pines on the islands. The black cypress, which is used for manufacturing purposes, is found in abundance throughout the swamp. The timber in the Okeefinoke is estimated to be worth nearly \$5,000,000.

The interior of the swamp is reached by means of canoes. The depth of the water ranges from three to ten feet. The mud is very deep in some places, which makes traveling difficult. The jungles consist of reeds, briars, bamboo, cypress, tamaracs, thorn bushes, pine saplings, live palmettos, creeping vines and small trees. A pathway for canoes is made by cutting a sawth in the jungle large enough for two canoes to pass each other.

An area of several miles has never been explored. It is in the southwestern part, near the Florida line. The surface of the mysterious place is covered with a dense growth of reeds and vines. A fog hovers over it continually. The surface is composed of a yellow-colored mud, which is formed by decomposed reeds, leaves and vines. Its depth at the outer edge is ten feet, while its depth in the interior is unknown.

The quick mud is treacherous and dangerous. Without a moment's warning or any sign of danger, the feet slip and the victim falls in the mud's deadly grip. Underlying the surface is an underground lake. Old hunters say that a floating island can be seen at mid-day in summer, when the weather is fair and the fog is less dense. The place is as silent as the grave, and not a bird can be seen.

Several attempts have been made during the last twenty years to get a correct survey of the Okeefinoke. Three years ago the greater part of the swamp was purchased from the Government by a syndicate of Atlanta capitalists. The price paid was very small, as it was not known that the timber was valuable. The syndicate organized a company, known as the Suwanee Canal Company. Preparations were at once made to make a careful survey of the entire swamp and to begin the construction of a canal from some place in the timbered land to the St. Mary's River, for the purpose of draining the swamp and the transportation of timber to the wharves on the Atlantic coast. A corps of civil engineers was employed.

The chief engineer, with Obadiah Barber as a guide, set up camp in the western part of the swamp. Mr. Barber was familiar with almost every place in the swamp, having explored it over one hundred times. The survey was made through the jungles and mud with great difficulty. An opening for the canoes was cut with axes and briar hooks. When canoes could not be used, on account of the shallowness of the water, the men waded through mud and water at the depth of two feet. The next survey was made from the northern part to its southern boundary, in Florida. Then a survey was made around the swamp. This is the only survey yet made that gave nearly the exact dimensions of the Okeefinoke.

The construction of the canal was begun in March, 1891. It will be completed early this year. It extends from the St. Mary's River to "Camp Cornelia," near the Suwanee River, a distance of over twenty-five miles. It is forty feet wide and ten feet deep.

The plan decided upon to get the timber is to thoroughly drain the inundated portions of the swamp and drag the timber to the canal by means of chains drawn by machinery. The timber will then be rafted down the canal. Several extensive sawmill plants will be built on the St. Mary's River by the syndicate. The timber will be made into lumber and shingles.

The beautiful Suwanee River, the subject of song and story, has its source in the northwestern part of the Okeefinoke. It flows in a southerly direction through the swamp and through the western part of Florida to the Gulf of Mexico. The natural beauty along the river is beautiful. It makes a beautiful river with the most beautiful flowers and trees and a variety of tropical plants. Numerous springs of excellent mineral water are on the banks. It is believed by some that the Suwanee Springs is really the one mentioned by the Indians to be the source of the property of the Suwanee River, the property of the Suwanee River, the property of the Suwanee River. The water is said to be very good for the cure of many diseases.

There are many other things in the swamp, but they are not worth mentioning.

Billie's Island is near the centre of the swamp. It is eight miles long and three miles wide. It was for many years inhabited by the Seminole Indians.—New York World.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

The property of Germany is assessed at \$32,500,000.

France is worth, all property considered, \$40,000,000.

Washington, during his first term as President, signed 165 bills.

Postal cards saw up 721 tons of cardboard every year in this country. Over 12,000,000 bushels of buckwheat were in 1892 manufactured into cakes.

The world's sugar plantations produced every year 6,000,000 tons of sugar.

Flax is first mentioned in connection with Hebrews at the Exodus, B. C. 1491.

Russia raises 1260 pounds of grain and fifty-one pounds of meat to each inhabitant.

The first oratorio mentioned in medieval chronicles was presented in the twelfth century.

In the year 760 A. D. Pope Paul I. sent the only clock in the known world as a present to Pepin, King of France.

Russian women and Japanese men are pronounced to be the most potent to judge the best of the world's workers with the needle.

The farthest southern point in Florida at which snow has ever been known to fall is at Punta Rosa, one hundred miles north of Key West.

The mite mentioned in the gospel in connection with the widow's contribution to the treasury was a Greek copper coin weighing eighteen grains.

Some of the healthiest children in the world are found in the Scottish highlands, where shoes are seldom worn at an earlier age than twelve and thirteen.

Young men who were exploring an immense cavern in Hardin County, Kentucky, a few days ago, found in one room five human skeletons and in another place a decayed box containing two diamond rings, three pistols and a lot of earrings and bracelets. With the skeletons were two watches marked respectively "R. C. A." and "H. J. McK."

In Aslanette parishes are tied hand and foot to stakes driven in the ground near a large ant hill. The ants are then irritated by sticks thrust into the entrance of their dwellings, a guard is set at a respectful distance to prevent rescue, and the prisoner is left to be eaten alive. In forty-eight hours nothing is left of the criminal but a neatly cleaned skeleton.

A Topeka (Kan.) merchant received a postal card the other day on half of which was written an order for a bill of goods for his store; on the lower half was an order for more goods of another kind from a merchant in the next block to whom the first merchant was requested to deliver the card. The Topeka man rang for a messenger and had the postal delivered, and charged the customer a quarter on the bill.

A Mystery of London.

There is a mysterious new departure in the flower-selling trade of the metropolis. There has dawned upon the city a lovely modest young creature, slim and graceful of figure, with a sweet girl face and a wealth of light hair falling in a mass down her shoulders. Her face is refined. Her walk is that of the higher life. Her dress is like herself, that of a refined but poor lady. She is, in short, the very opposite of the good-natured, free-tongued and rather dirty trollope who are the true type of London flower girls. The young lady has also a different method from that of the insipid harp who worry you to buy buttonholes. When I last saw her (says a correspondent) she was carrying bouquets of the loveliest dark chrysanthemums. You break the flower off the bough, and pay her what you like. She does not ask if she can avoid it. She merely holds up her flowers with a look of grave, courteous inquiry into your face. A chapman follows her as she walks down the street, and takes particular care to collect all the receipts.—New York Journal.

Shoe-Dressing Recipes.

People who pay out a good deal of money for inferior shoe-dressings will be glad to know how to make a good dressing for themselves at a very small cost. The following is said to be a capital recipe: Take two drams of spermaceti oil, three ounces of good molasses, and four ounces of finely powdered very black, and stir them together thoroughly. Then stir in half a pint of good vinegar and the dressing is ready for use. It gives a bright, clean surface and makes the shoes look almost like new. There is a dressing for rainy weather, which will make the shoes water-proof, and at the same time leave the leather soft and pliable. Take an ounce of honey, one ounce of turpentine, and a pint of water. Stir them together thoroughly. Put them into a bottle and shake well, and use with a sponge over a new shoe, being careful that the leather does not take too much.

The Giant Salamander

The giant salamander, says the London Sketch, is the largest living species of the class Amphibia, and so justifies its claim to its specific name. It is a native of Japan and Tibet and belongs to the same order of amphibians as the common newt of our English ponds and ditches, from which, however, it differs greatly in habit, being entirely aquatic. The gills are absorbed when the animal becomes mature, and the gill slits close up, though in a nearly related American form these slits persist throughout life.

It will be seen from the illustration, which represents the animal from two points of view, that the giant salamander is not handsome; indeed, any of our British newts is a very fair prize by comparison. It is decidedly "plain," not to say ugly, and perhaps the only creature that is uglier in its points and best it easily in the matter of ill looks is the Holoderm, or Gila monster, a poisonous Mexican lizard. The giant salamander is about a yard long; the head is somewhat triangular, but broadly rounded in front, with tiny,



GIANT SALAMANDER.

lack-lustre eyes; the iron-brown skin is spotted with black and thickly covered with small tubercles; the tail is compressed from side to side, and the only relief in the dull scheme of color is formed by the pearly-white tips of the digits, of which there are four on the front and five on the hinder limbs.

The animal lives in a large tank on the right, just as one enters the reptile house in the Zoological Gardens. On the top of the water is a thick floating layer of crystal warts, which shuts out the entrance of light from above, though it fulfils the useful purpose of aerating the water and keeping it in good condition by absorbing the carbon dioxide given off by the animal in breathing. At the bottom, and generally right at the back is its favorite position. It does not court observation; indeed, the pebbles on the floor of the tank are so often heaped up into a kind of ridge against the glass in front, while the salamander lies, so to speak, under their lee, that it is difficult to see it, though it would seem as if it resented intrusion on its privacy.

Feeding time in the reptile house presents by no means the lively scene that it does in the lion house or the bears' cages. No barrow is wheeled down the line of den, and very few of the creatures show any signs of excitement. Some of the larger lizards may raise themselves on their hind legs, and, untainted by experience, faintly strive to climb up the glass which keeps them prisoners. The other inmates of the house, as quick as ever, the salamander at the back of his tank is not roused by the keeper's footfall, but no sooner is a space cleared in the floating mass of vegetation and a frog or a small fish dropped into the water than a marvellous change takes place in the salamander. It is no longer dull, sluggish and listless, but is roused to a display of activity one would never expect from its bulky build and lethargic habit. This lasts for a moment only, and then it subsides into its accustomed motionless condition. But, almost before the prey can reach the bottom, one sweep of the powerful tail brings the salamander close to it, there is a snap of the heavy jaws, and the frog or fish disappears. Occasionally—for the creature is old and sightless—a bright stream of secreted mucus bubbles down the glass which has been used for a moment. The reptile, however, is very tired; a second snap catches the bromine, and the salamander retreats to the back of his tank for an after-dinner nap.

A Nook-Bobbed Stage-Coach.

There is today in Phoenix, Arizona, a stage-coach that has been held up and robbed often more than any other in existence. It has seen its best days, and now stands dismantled and dilapidated. The driver and the passengers are all dead. The coach is now a relic of the past. It is a very old stage-coach, and it is very interesting to see it in its present state. It is a very good example of a stage-coach of that time.

It began running in the seventeen between Prescott and Tombstone, and was actually held up, robbed, and killed. The driver and the passengers were all killed. The coach was then abandoned. It is now a relic of the past. It is a very old stage-coach, and it is very interesting to see it in its present state. It is a very good example of a stage-coach of that time.